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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
3	Faith Sage, as Trustee)
4	For the Next of Kin of) File No. 18-cv-3170 Decedent Kassondra Sage,) (DSD/BRT)
5	Plaintiff,)
6	v.)
7	Bridgestone Americas Tires) Zoom Video Conference
8	Operations, LLC,) Minneapolis, Minnesota Bridgestone/Firestone do) Monday, November 23, 2020
9	Brasil Industrial e Comerico) 11:02 a.m. Ltda., and Walmart Inc.,)
10	Defendants.)
11	
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID S. DOTY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SENIOR JUDGE
13	MOTIONS HEARING
14	APPEARANCES: For Plaintiff: CONLIN LAW FIRM LLC
15	(Via Zoom) BY: THOMAS J. CONLIN, ESQ. STACY DEERY STENNES, ESQ.
16	600 Highway 169 South, #1650 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55426
17	KASTER LYNCH FARRAR & BALL LLP
18	BY: WESLEY T. BALL, ESQ. 1117 Herkimer Street
19	Houston, Texas 77008
20	For Defendant LARSON KING LLP Walmart, Inc.: BY: ANGELA BERANEK BRANDT, ESQ.
21	(Via Zoom) 30 East Seventh Street, #2800 St Paul, Minnesota 55101-4922
22	NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT US LLP
23	BY: STEVEN DAVID JANSMA, ESQ. 111 W. Houston Street, #1800
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25	Court Reporter: RENEE A. ROGGE, RMR-CRR 300 South Fourth Street, Box 1005 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	IN COURT VIA ZOOM VIDEO CONFERENCE
3	* * *
4	THE COURT: Good morning. And take your seats, if
5	you are standing. These days
6	MR. BALL: Good morning, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Good morning.
8	MR. BALL: I was making sure that my kids
9	didn't didn't say anything during your entry; and, of
10	course, I'm gone while I'm trying to do that.
11	THE COURT: Okay. Well, with COVID and all the
12	other things we are doing, it's just crazy as the dickens,
13	so
14	But, anyway, this morning the next matter we have
15	on our calendar is that of Faith Sage versus Bridgestone
16	Americas Tire Operations, LLC, and Walmart, Inc.
17	And now may I have appearances, please?
18	MR. BALL: Wesley Ball and Tom Conlin for the
19	plaintiffs, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Good morning.
21	MR. CONLIN: And good morning, Your Honor. And my
22	partner Stacy Stennes is on the line for plaintiff as well.
23	MS. STENNES: Good morning, judge.
24	THE COURT: Okay. Good morning.
25	MS. BRANDT: Good morning, Your Honor. Angela

1	Brandt and Steven Jansma on behalf of Walmart.
2	THE COURT: Good morning to both of you.
3	MR. JANSMA: Good morning, judge.
4	THE COURT: This is good morning this is
5	defendant's motion. I understand the defendants have
6	requested ten minutes of rebuttal and five minutes of
7	original argument. That's a little unusual, but that's what
8	we're going to do.
9	And who is going to do the arguing? Ms. Brandt,
10	are you?
11	MS. BRANDT: I am, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Good. Because you are smiling
13	as if you are in anticipation and Mr. Jansma looked like he
14	was relaxed, so I just figured out one of you. This is the
15	great thing about Zoom, at least we get to see facial
16	expressions, not much else, but it's good.
17	But go ahead, Ms. Brandt, if you would, please.
18	MS. BRANDT: Thank you, Your Honor.
19	Walmart is here virtually asking the court to
20	dismiss plaintiff's claim against it.
21	THE COURT: And I should have I should have
22	started out by saying I've read your briefs, so please don't
23	repeat your briefs. Okay. Thank you. Go ahead.
24	MS. BRANDT: I understand.
25	THE COURT: Good.

MS. BRANDT: As you know, the two main points are that plaintiff has failed to offer admissible evidence of a critical and fundamental fact in the case and they have failed to articulate a legal duty that exists to support their claim.

So we know that Kassondra Sage died in a tragic automobile accident after experiencing a tread separation in a rear tire. The rear tire was a snow tire manufactured and sold by Bridgestone. It was not designed or manufactured by Walmart. It was not sold or installed by Walmart. It was not inspected by Walmart. And, critically, there's no evidence that Walmart had the occasion to even see the tire that was on the rear of Ms. Sage's vehicle at the time of the accident.

THE COURT: There is --

MS. BRANDT: There is no --

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you with your five minutes, and I'll try to make it short.

There is an issue, however, of possibly an obligation to inspect and an obligation to inform on the part of someone who is changing tires on a car. There are cases out there and some regulation about that. Now, I don't know if it applied then, but I would like you to address that particular -- those particular issues, the obligation, the duty to inspect, the duty to inform. Go

ahead.

MS. BRANDT: Yes. Absolutely, Your Honor.

So the plaintiff's allegation in this case is that there was an internal defect in the tire and it was the internal defect that caused the tread separation and ultimately the accident. It is Walmart's position that there is no duty to inspect tires for which a customer comes in and does not request service, and Walmart did not inspect the tires.

Even if Walmart had inspected the tires under this fact scenario, under plaintiff's own allegations, this internal defect would have been -- would not have been detectable by the service technician and would not have been something that Walmart could have warned Ms. Sage about, because by its very nature it is internal and it is hidden. And even plaintiffs admit that there would have been no way for Walmart to detect such a defect.

Now, the plaintiff spends the vast majority of their long complaint with allegations against Bridgestone and which rightly so; and now that they've settled with Bridgestone, they are attempting to create a duty on the part of Walmart that does not exist.

Critical to that analysis, though, is this fundamental fact that there is no evidence of what tires were on the rear of the vehicle when it was brought in for

service that day. So in order to impose a legal duty on Walmart to inspect tires, we need to have the basic fundamental factual foundation that those tires were actually even available for inspection. So plaintiff's claim fails on both from a factual standpoint, but also from the legal duty standpoint.

The only evidence that plaintiff has attempted to proffer on the issue of what tires were on the vehicle at the time of the service is the decedent's father saying he would have known if she changed them. And that is not admissible evidence. That is his own speculation.

And if the matter were to be sent to a jury, they would be asked to, first, speculate that the rear tires were even on the vehicle at the time of service and then make a determination whether Walmart could have -- should have inspected tires for which the plaintiff did not -- or excuse me -- the decedent did not request service and, secondly, whether Walmart could have identified an admittedly hidden defect in the tire, so --

Also very critical to the facts in this case is that the service that occurred at Walmart happened six months and 13,000 miles before the accident. So that vehicle was driven the equivalent of a year's worth of miles between the date of service and the time of the -- the time of the accident. So if there had been something very

1 critical wrong with the rear tires that were on the vehicle at the time of service, it stands to reason that Ms. Sage 2 3 would not have been able to drive on them for six months and additional 13,000 miles. 4 5 I see that my time is up, and I will reserve the 6 rest of it for rebuttal. Thank you. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Fine. Thank you. 8 Who is going to be arguing on behalf of the 9 plaintiff? Mr. Ball? 10 MR. BALL: Yes, Your Honor, I will be. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead, if you would, please. 12 MR. BALL: Thank you, Your Honor. 13 I'm going to go directly to what Ms. Brandt began 14 with, which is the legal duty. And, Your Honor, the legal 15 duty here is the standard of care which is found within 16 negligence. I think we've briefed that, and I'll rely on 17 our briefs for the discussion of that. But as it concerns 18 the standard of care, we really look no further than 19 Walmart's presently existing safety policies as it concerns 20 Walmart's current procedures when working on a car or a 21 vehicle with tires in excess of ten years old. 22 We know from the discovery that we've done in this 23 case and from the depositions that we've taken that Walmart 24 as of, I believe, from what I've found in the facts thus

far, instituted a policy in 2018 concerning the inspection

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of vehicles, which include tires that -- which include tires that are more than ten years old. That policy as Walmart has it right now, that safety policy, should I say, is that Walmart will not allow any of its technicians to touch a tire on a vehicle that a consumer brings in, a tire that is ten years or older.

The currently existing policy is that Walmart, if they find that a vehicle has a ten year or older tire on it, the safety technician is to properly advise the consumer or the customer that they have a tire on their vehicle, or multiple tires, if it's the case, older than ten years old and then they are to recommend that any of those tires that are ten years or older are to be removed from service as a result of industry and internal Walmart recommendations. That policy shows us and this court exactly what the standard of care is as it concerns Walmart in inspecting someone's vehicle when the vehicle has a tire over ten years of age.

Walmart at the time of this incident stated -- or excuse me -- at the time of the deposition stated that they did not do any inspection of a vehicle or tires for safety purposes. We know that to be untrue based simply on this policy and this policy alone.

So as it concerns a duty to warn the consumer of a tire of this age, that duty exists and we can find it

certainly in Walmart's own policies; but in addition to that, Your Honor, we can find that in industry standards, which we have gone to great lengths to explain in our briefs.

And I'll rest on that, unless the court has any other questions about that that you would like us to --

THE COURT: No, I don't. Tell me -- I did not read all the depositions. Tell me the basis in fact for the assumption that Walmart not only did not inspect, but did not tell the consumer about the policy that you now say it had.

MR. BALL: Your Honor, one of Walmart's employees, actually the employee who claims to have interacted directly with Ms. Sage -- as a little bit of background, and his name is escaping me right now, and I'm sorry for that, I will try to find it, but one of the Walmart employees who I deposed very clearly testified that he recalled this exact interaction with Ms. Sage -- I think it was five years before his deposition -- and recalls that he told Ms. Sage that she should place her two new tires on the rear of the vehicle, but further testified that he recalls her specifically stating, No, I want my two new tires on the front of the vehicle. During that testimony he further stated that at no point did he or any other Walmart technician even look at the rear tires. That was -- that

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was during the interaction between he and I where we discussed the placement of the two new tires on the front as opposed to the rear.

We later come to find out that had the -- this is his testimony -- that if the subject vehicle did have snow tires on it, on the rear, at the time of the service, then it was his belief that it was Walmart's procedure to place the new tires on the front of the vehicle, as opposed to the rear of the vehicle, and leave the snow tires on the vehicle Obviously, my question thereafter was, Well, do you understand that at the time of the accident there were snow tires on the rear of the vehicle, believe there were snow tires on the vehicle at the time of the service; therefore, you would agree with me, sir, that based upon what you believe Walmart policy to be this service was performed as you would have recommended it be performed. And he agreed with that. He agreed that he should have put the new tires on the front, as opposed to the rear, if in fact snow tires were on there.

And this leads us back to the circumstantial evidence that I believe Walmart is missing here in their argument for summary judgment on this issue. For some reason Walmart would like for this court to believe that summary judgment should be granted on the issue of age, unless plaintiffs can directly show evidence or directly

prove that these tires fifteen years or older or ten years or older were on the vehicle at the time of the incident.

We obviously don't have direct evidence. We don't have pictures. We don't have video of these tires being on the vehicle at the time. However, what we do have is very credible indirect evidence of this and circumstantial evidence of this. And as the court very well knows, direct and circumstantial evidence can be used to prove a claim or it can be used to rebut a claim. And that's exactly what we have here, Your Honor.

It is circumstantial evidence that these tires were on the vehicle at the time of the Walmart service if we consider a number of things. One, if we consider what I just spoke about; Walmart's own employee saying that if snow tires were on the vehicle on the rear, we would have placed the new tires on the front. Well, that's exactly what they did. And if these tires were on it, well, these tires were snow tires, should I say, and snow tires pursuant to that policy would have meant in their belief -- which is the wrong belief and against Walmart policies, but it would have meant that the workers who worked on this vehicle would have placed the new tires on the front. And that's exactly what they did. Again, circumstantial evidence that these tires were on the vehicle.

Further circumstantial evidence of this, Your

Honor, is the fact that Mr. Sage testified that Kassondra, his daughter, his young daughter, who knew very little about cars, would not have had any work performed on this vehicle without him knowing that. She sought his counsel and advice as it concerned any work that was performed on a car. In fact, he was a mechanic, Your Honor. She would routinely go pick up parts for him for his mechanic work; and in doing so, she relied on her father for advice as to when or what work should have been done. And he testified unequivocally to that too. He stated that she would never have done any work without him knowing and he never knew of this happening or this occurring.

Further circumstantial evidence, Your Honor, in showing that these tires were on the vehicle at the time of service includes really the common sense of the -- of the thought. If we take Walmart's argument as truth that these tires, these fifteen-year-old tires were not on the vehicle at the time of service, that would mean that in February, when that vehicle was serviced, sometime between then, and we would claim that it would be July, sometime between then and the incident in July Kassondra would have needed to remove the tires that were on the vehicle and replace those tires with older tires in worse condition and, more importantly, put snow tires on while summer is either approaching or there. The common sense of that flies

against what we're looking at here in terms of the vehicle maintenance and what Ms. Sage did in the past.

We know that the first order of business Ms. Sage took up when she purchased this vehicle was to go to Walmart on her father's recommendation and to have her tires inspected and at least two of them replaced. The fact that that was her first order of business shows that Ms. Sage was certainly conscious about the safety aspects of her vehicle. And in knowing that, it flies in the face of logic to think that Ms. Sage would then thereafter, having two new tires put on her vehicle, albeit in the wrong place pursuant to Walmart's work, but after having those two new tires put on her vehicle, then travel somewhere and get two tires that were in much worse condition than the original tire — than the original other two tires that remained on her vehicle that Walmart did not service.

So as it concerns -- as it concerns the direct evidence and the circumstantial evidence here, we have plenty of it to get to a jury, and I would argue that we have plenty of it to win at the time of a jury, but Walmart's motion for summary judgment does not point to any facts that -- excuse me. Walmart's motion for summary judgment doesn't in any way establish material facts that are unsubstantiated or that are -- that are unknown that would lead -- that would lead the court to grant their

1 motion. Rather, what we have here is just fodder for direct 2 examination, for cross-examination and issues for the jury 3 to decide as opposed to the court at this point. That's all I have, Your Honor, unless you have any 4 5 other questions. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Well, you still have about five 7 minutes on the clock. So if you have anything more, I don't 8 want to cut you off. I want to hear you out. 9 MR. BALL: Well, Your Honor, I don't feel a need 10 to talk just because I have it; but if you have questions, I 11 will listen to you. I am responding directly to 12 Ms. Brandt's arguments, and we will rest on our briefs as to 13 the other issues. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Well, the briefs were good, as I said. 15 16 Ms. Brandt, rebuttal. You've got ten minutes. 17 MS. BRANDT: Thank you, Your Honor. I don't think 18 I'll take all of it, but I do want to address a few things 19 that were raised by Mr. Ball. 20 THE COURT: Well, and let me just tell you. 21 concerned about the causation issue. And, you know, 22 Mr. Ball says, well, we're just relying on the general law 23 of negligence. I think you argued differently than that. 24 And would you -- you know, and focus on the whole issue of 25 duty to inspect, duty to warn and whether in fact the

1 Walmart policy was in effect and would give rise to those 2 duties. 3 MS. BRANDT: Absolutely. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: 4 Okav. 5 I'm happy to address those issues. MS. BRANDT: 6 First of all, the Walmart policy to which Mr. Ball 7 was addressing to the court was implemented in 2018. So two 8 years after the time of the service to Ms. Sage's vehicle. 9 Now, we won't get into the reasons when and why -- or 10 excuse me -- how or why the policy was implemented, but what 11 Mr. Ball is attempting to do is tell the court that because 12 there was a policy that was implemented two years after the 13 date of service, that somehow creates a legal duty on the 14 part of Walmart in 2016. There are a couple of problems 15 with that argument. First of all, it's obvious that the 16 policy was not in place at the time of the service on 17 Ms. Sage's vehicle. 18 The second issue with that is that Walmart's 19 internal policy does not set the legal standard or the 20 legal -- or create a duty, a legal duty on the part of 21 Walmart. If that were true, then what we need to do is we 22 need to look at what was the policy and what were the 23 practices of Walmart at the time of the service in 2016. 24 And in 2016 on the date of this service Walmart did not have 25 a policy and did not have a practice of checking the age of

the tires.

So if -- I don't think that this is correct, that you judge the defendant by its own internal policies, but if that were -- if that's what plaintiff's argument is, then it followed its own internal policies as of 2016, which is it did not inspect the -- it did not identify or inspect the age of tires.

Now, specifically, what we know in this case is that Ms. Sage requested that two new tires be put on the front axle of her vehicle, and that is the service that was performed by the Walmart technicians on that date.

The other thing that we know is that the service order -- the service order that Walmart generated and gave a copy to Ms. Sage at the end of the service, it makes it clear that the only work that was done was on the front axle, with the exception of checking the tire pressure on the rear tires, and it also specifically states that the other tires were not inspected.

So Walmart informed Ms. Sage that it was not inspecting the rear tires. If she wanted them inspected, she could have requested that service. She did not. And Walmart did not perform it. And Walmart made it clear to her that it did not perform that issue -- that particular service of inspecting the rear tires.

So plaintiff is trying to create a duty related to

1 a service that Walmart, number one, did not perform and, 2 number two, advised Ms. Sage that it did not perform. 3 Does that answer your questions as it relates to the duty issue? 4 5 THE COURT: Well, it's your answer to the 6 question, and that's all I'm going to say. Yes, you know, 7 you responded to it. Thank you. 8 MS. BRANDT: Okay. And I know that you are less 9 focused on the issue of whether the tires were on the 10 vehicle on the date of service, but I do need to respond to 11 the issue of why would somebody put these old tires on the 12 vehicle. 13 THE COURT: Well, go ahead and respond directly to 14 that. You still have enough time, I think. Go. 15 MS. BRANDT: Okay. Thank you. 16 So what we know, what is undisputed is that -- one 17 of the prior owners was deposed in this case. His name is Mr. Ladoux, L-A-D-O-U-X. And he donated the vehicle in 18 19 2014. He indicated that he had never put snow tires on the 20 So what we know is that sometime between 2014 and vehicle. 21 the accident in 2016 someone put really old snow tires on this vehicle. What we don't know is when in that 18-month 22 23 or two-year time period those snow tires were put on the 24 vehicle. And there is no better evidence to tell us that 25 they were put on before the service than there is evidence

to tell us they were put on after the service.

I agree with Mr. Ball that it is not a reasonable thing to put 2001 snow tires on a vehicle in the year 2014, '15 or '16, but we don't know. There is no evidence of when those tires -- it's equally absurd -- as absurd to put them on after the accident as it is before -- or excuse me -- after the service as it is before. So there is just no admissible evidence of when those tires were placed on the vehicle.

And the other thing is Ms. Sage was -- did mechanical work herself. And so to come back in and say there's no possible way she could have done something with those tires without telling her father is just pure speculation. She did not live with him. She was 19 years old. She had auto parts in her -- receipts for auto parts in her glove box for parts that were not for her vehicle, but her father did not know what they were for. She could have been doing other auto work. But it just furthers the point that it would be sheer speculation to say that those tires were on the vehicle on the date of service.

And because plaintiff cannot show that and has not established that there's a legal duty, Walmart asks that the court grant its motion for summary judgment.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Well, both of you left time on the clock.

1	That's maybe in the courtroom people use up more time.
2	I'm not sure. We seldom have this happen. And I always
3	congratulate lawyers for cutting their arguments to the bone
4	and getting right to the point, which both of you did. I
5	appreciate that a lot.
6	As I said already, the briefs were good. I think
7	we know what the case is about, legally and factually, as
8	much as we need at this point. And I'm going to take it
9	under advisement. We will let you know how we decide.
10	Thank you.
11	And all stay healthy, stay well and have a great
12	Thanksgiving.
13	MR. BALL: Thank you, Your Honor. You too.
14	MS. BRANDT: Thank you, Your Honor.
15	MR. CONLIN: Thank you, Your Honor. Bye bye.
16	THE COURT: Court's going to stand in recess.
17	THE CLERK: All rise.
18	(Court adjourned at 11:27 a.m., 11-23-2020.)
19	* * *
20	I, Renee A. Rogge, certify that the foregoing is a
21	correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
22	above-entitled matter.
23	Certified by: /s/Renee A. Rogge
24	Renee A. Rogge, RMR-CRR
25	